



AMENDMENTS IN THE SPECIFICATION

Numerous versions of cleats have been disclosed which are intended to improve the operation of the rope cleat in terms of speed of engagement and disengagement, resistance to slippage and inadvertent disengagement.

For example, U.S. Patent 4,766,835 to Randall discloses cam spindles mounted on a base and extending through a top plate on which are mounted a pair of back to back rope abutments.

U. S. Patent 4,878,270 discloses a/ rope tie-down clamp apparatus for tightening and securing a rope between two points.

U.S. Patent 4,899,423 to Randall discloses a cleat in which the cam has a circumferential groove to improve gripping strength.

U.S. Patent 5,548,873 to Macias discloses a self locking cleat for a rope including a housing, a rotatable generally spherically shaped engaging member (cam) spring biased toward clamping the rope against an abutment but which is released from the rope by a manual lever.

None of the disclosures provide the advantages of quick engagement, quick release and quick security to the degree that is inherent in the present invention.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of this invention to provide a rope cleat that is characterized as providing a very quick engagement, protection against inadvertent release, and very quick release when required.

It is another object to provide a cleat that permits holding a rope looped back from its original direction.

Another object of the invention is to provide a configuration of the a cam and rope abutment that is characterized by greater gripping strength than is provided by devices of the prior art.

This invention is directed toward a rope cleat comprising at least one cam swivally mounted on a base that is spring biased to rotate toward an abutment to seize a rope positioned between the surfaces of the cam and abutment.

A cover is manually located in a closed position over the rope when it is required to prevent the rope from escaping from between cam and abutment. The cover is located in a release position when it is required to quickly engage or disengage the rope from the cleat.

In one embodiment the cover is slidable from the closed position to the release position. In

another embodiment, the cover is swivally mounted to rotate from the cover position to the release position. In another version, the cover flips up to permit engagement and release of the rope.

In yet another embodiment, the cover is fixed and extends over an area of the base where the rope has been looped around the abutment and extends back in the direction from whence it came.

In one version, the cleat of this invention comprises a single cam in combination with a single abutment and a cover to secure the rope.

In another version, two abutments are arranged in combination with two cams to engage one rope or a pair of ropes with a cover or pair of covers.

In another version, two spring biased cams on separate pins face each other to grip the rope with a cover to secure the rope.

Another version has two cams, each one facing an abutment and sliding covers with wings for the rope to loop around if needed.

In any of the above embodiments, a spring is positioned to bias the cam or cams to turn toward the abutment or an opposing spring biased cam or cams.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Fig. 1 is an exploded view showing two cams and two abutments with sliding covers.

Fig. 2 is a perspective assembly view of fig. 1. with covers open for engaging or releasing

the ropes.

Fig. 3 is a perspective assembly view of fig. 1 with covers closed to retain the ropes and rope looping back.

Fig. 4 is a top view showing the pair of ropes retained in the cleat and the rope looped back.

Fig. 5 is an exploded view showing a rotating cover.

Fig. 6 is a top view of fig. 6 showing two positions of the rotating cover.

Fig. 7 shows a two way cleat.

Fig. 8 shows a pair of cams facing one abutment and a rotating cover which is another version of a two way cleat.

Fig. 9 shows a cleat with single cam, abutment and rotatable cover.

Fig. 10 shows a hinged cover.

Fig. 11 shows a rotating cover with a tail for retaining a looped rope.

Fig. 12 shows a pair of cams arranged to seize the rope when the rope is pulled in one direction and release the rope when the rope is pulled in the opposite direction.

Fig. 13 shows the rope between members of each pair of a plurality of pairs of cams.

Fig. 14 shows an embodiment with a fixed cover.

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

Turning now to a discussion of the drawings, fig. 1 is an exploded perspective view of the cleat of this invention. There is shown a base 12 having a base surface 13 on which are

covers 26A and 26B are closed preventing inadvertent escape of the ropes 24A and 24B.. The ropes 24A and 24B are held lightly by the spring 22 (shown in fig. 1.) When either rope 24 A or 24B is pulled (arrow A or B respectively) the frictional force of the rope 24 A or 24B against the cam surface 21 A or 21B rotates the cam 20A or 20B in a direction that seizes the rope 24 A or 24B between the toothed abutment surface 16 A or 16B and the toothed cam surface 21 A or 21B. The rope 24A or 24B is free to be pulled in the opposite direction of the arrows as the cam will rotate with the respective rope.

As shown in fig. 2, when both covers 26 A,B are slid open, a user is permitted to simply pull the rope away from engagement between the abutment 14 A,B and the respective cam 20A,B or into engagement between the abutment 14 A,B and the respective cam 20A,B when he desires to disengage or engage the rope 24 A,B from the respective cleat.

Fig. 5 is an exploded view of another embodiment of the invention in which a rotatable cover 19 is mounted on spindle 18A.. As shown in fig. 6, the rotatable cover 19 in one position permits quick engagement or withdrawal of ropes from the cleat and in another position (shown in phantom) prevents inadvertent withdrawal from the cleat. The rotatable cover 19 (fig. 6) replaces the sliding covers 26 A,B (fig.s 1, 2).

Fig. 7 illustrates another embodiment of the invention in which the rope is prevented from being pulled in either direction, A or B. There is shown a single abutment 14 with toothed

surface 16. Cam 20A and Cam 20B are rotatably mounted on a spindle 18. Spring 23 is positioned between cam 20A and cam 20B so that both cams 20 A,B rotate against rope 24 and force the rope against surface 16 of abutment 14. To permit rope 24 to slide in direction AA, the end of cam 20A is pressed in direction A. To permit rope 24 to slide in direction BB, the end of cam 20B is pressed in direction B.

Fig. 8 shows an embodiment for locking the rope against movement in either direction with rope 24 between pair of cams 20 A,B facing abutment 14 where each cam 20 A,B is mounted on its own spindle 18 D,E respectively. Cover 19E is rotatably mounted on spindle 19F and is rotatable from the open position as shown to the closed position over the rope.

Fig. 9 shows an embodiment in which one cam 20, is rotatably mounted on spindle 18 and biased by spring 11 to rotate against abutment surface 16 so that rope 24 between cam 20 and abutment 14 is prevented from moving in direction C. A leaf spring 11 is shown in fig. 9 however the scope of the invention also includes spring 11 being a torsion spring. A cover 19 is rotatably mounted on abutment 16 is rotatable between a cover position where the rope is restrained between the cam and abutment and a release position as shown in fig. 6. In an alternative version (not shown), cover 19 is mounted on spindle 18.

Fig. 10 shows a version of the invention including base 12, cam 20 and abutment 14 in which the cover 39 is hingeably attached to abutment 14 and biased by spring 37 to flip down over rope 24, retained between cam 20 and abutment 14, In an alternative version, (not shown) the flip-up cover is mounted on the cam spindle.

Fig. 11 shows a version including a rope 24 between abutment 14 and cam 20. The cam 20 and cover 51 are rotatably mounted on spindle 53. Pin 49 extends from base 12 permitting rope 24 to be looped back between pin 49 and cam 20. When cover 51 is rotated into position to retain the rope between cam 20 and abutment 14, the opposite "tail" end ~~53~~ 51A of cover 51 retains the looped end of rope 24 between pin 49 and cam 11.

In fig. 14, the cover 19 is fixed and extends back over a section 24A of the rope 24 that has been looped back to extend in the direction from whence it came.

There has been described a rope cleat which features at least one cam and abutment and a cover that is positionable over the cam and abutment to prevent inadvertent disengagement of the rope. Three embodiments of cover have been described including, a sliding cover, a rotating cover and a hinged cover. In some versions, the cam is biased by a spring forcing the cam to rotate toward the abutment. for further security.

In some versions, the covers have "tails" which help retain the rope when looped back

In some versions, each cam has a tail which aids in disengaging the rope.

Variations and modifications of the invention may be contemplated after reading the specification and studying the drawings which are within the scope of the invention.

For example, fig. 12 shows a pair of cams 20A and 20B oriented in the same direction to provide twice the holding strength of a single cam

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